

Aristotle, partly because to have done so would have been to anticipate the results of a wider inquiry. Probably many other members of this class were known to Aristotle than those he has named; probably, also, these unknown animals have, by taking a share (whose limits it is useless to attempt to define) in the descriptions we have been studying, helped to increase the confusion and uncertainty.

The following table contains the systematic classification of the Malacostraca mentioned by Aristotle, and their probable equivalents. The classification is that of Heller, *op. cit.*

CRUSTACEA PODOPHTHALMIA.

Brachyura.	.....	<i>Portunus depurator</i> , Linn.	=οἱ καρκίνοι οἱ μικροί (De Part. iv. 8).
		? <i>Cancer pagurus</i> , Linn.	=Πάγουροι.
		<i>Thelphusa fluviatilis</i> , Latr.	=οἱ καρκίνοι οἱ ποτά- μιοι.
		<i>Pinnotheres veterum</i> .	=πινοφύλαξ.
		? <i>Maia Squinado</i> .	=μαῖα.
		?	=Ἡρακλεωτικοί.
		<i>Ocypoda cursor</i> .	=Ἴππεύς.
Anomura.	Fam. Pterygura.	<i>Eupagurus Bernhardus</i> , Brandt.	=τὸ καρκίνιον τὸ τῶν στρόμβων.
		<i>Diogenes varians</i> , Costa.	=τὸ τῶν νηρίτων.
Macrura.	Fam. Loricata.	? <i>Scyllarus</i> .	} =κάραβος.
		<i>Palinurus vulgaris</i> .	
	?Fam. Thalassinidæ.	.....	} =ἀστακός.
	Fam. Astacidæ.	<i>Homarus vulgaris</i> .	
		? <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> .	} =οἱ ἀστακοὶ οἱ ποτά- μιοι.
		<i>Astacus</i> , fluviatile form.	
	Fam. Caridæ.	<i>Crangon vulgaris</i> .	=ἡ καρὶς ἢ κυφή.
		? <i>Palæmon squilla</i>	} =ἡ καρὶς ἢ κυφή.
		? <i>Penæus caramote</i>	
		? <i>Stenopus spinosus</i>	
		?	=τὸ καρίδιον.
Anomobranchiata.	Fam. Squillidæ	<i>Squilla mantis</i> .	=ἡ κράγγων.
Incertæ sedis	.....	{ ?	=οἱ ἄρκτοι.
		{ ?	=ὁ κύλλαρρος.

XXVIII.—On Merona, an undescribed Genus of British Hydrozoa.  
By the Rev. ALFRED MERLE NORMAN, M.A.

Class HYDROZOA.

Fam. Clavidæ (Allman).

Genus MERONA \*, nov. gen.

*Trophosome*.—Cœnosarc consisting of erect or semierect simple tubes, which arise at intervals from a creeping, filiform

\* Nomen arbitrarium proprie assignatum.

hydrorhiza, the whole invested by a chitinous periderm. Polypites issuing from the distal extremity of the tubes, claviform, with scattered filiform tentacula.

*Gonosome*.—Gonophores consisting of mulberry-like masses of sporosacs supported on short gonoblastidia, which arise from short tubular openings in the hydrorhiza.

*Merona Cornucopiæ*, Norman (species typica).

*Tubiclava Cornucopiæ*, Norman, Ann. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. xiii. p. 82, pl. 9. figs. 4 & 5.

In the 'Annals' for January 1864 I described and figured a Hydrozoon from Shetland under the name of *Tubiclava Cornucopiæ*. The species was thus assigned by me to a genus which had been recently established by Professor Allman, because it agreed in all essential particulars with the type-species *T. lucerna*, except that the gonophores in *T. lucerna* were described as "dense clusters of sporosacs aggregated immediately behind the posterior tentacula," but in *T. Cornucopiæ* they are dense clusters of sporosacs aggregated on short gonoblastidia arising from the hydrorhiza. It then appeared—and, indeed, still appears—to me questionable whether the exact position of the gonophores is a sufficient ground on which to establish a genus. I therefore thought it desirable that the generic character of *Tubiclava* should be extended so as to embrace the new form which I had met with. Professor Allman, however, prefers to retain his genus within the limits originally assigned to it, and, both by letter and in his paper "On the Construction and Limitation of Genera among the Hydroida" (Ann. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. xiii. p. 345), has given it as his opinion that my *T. Cornucopiæ* is the type of a new genus, which is here therefore established under the name *Merona*.

Houghton-le-Spring,  
March 13, 1865.

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XXIX.—*On the Muscular Mechanism of the Leg of the Ostrich.*  
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[Plates VI. & VII.]

ON the occasion of the death of the fine male Ostrich during the month of January 1864, in the Zoological Gardens of Dublin, I secured the body for dissection in Trinity College, and requested Mr. Macalister, of the Royal College of Surgeons, to avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded of completing the anatomical investigations he had previously commenced, in the Royal Dublin Society, by the dissection of the female Ostrich